INFORMATION LETTER

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Field Laboratories Working In Iowa and Indiana

The Association's mobile field laboratories are now stationed at Waverly, Iowa, and Shelbyville, Indiana. They are making surveys in the corn canneries of Iowa and Nebraska from the headquarters at Waverly, and of tomato juice and corn canning operations from their Indiana base. Later they will carry on their survey work in Minnesota.

This week the Association issued press releases describing the activities of the field laboratories in both these locations. The releases were sent to all canning trade publications and to most of the weekly and daily newspapers in the States of Iowa and Indiana.

Oscar Ross Ewing, New York attorney, was appointed Federal Security Administrator by President Truman this week. He succeeds former FSA Administrator Watson B. Miller who was named Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

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Canned fish and evaporated milk were included in relief shipments to Austria during the last shipping period reported by the State Department (see page 369).

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The 1947 pack of canned asparagus totaled 3,916,356 actual cases, equivalent to 3,833,000 cases basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. The 1946 pack totaled 4,442,632 actual cases, equivalent to 4,576,000 cases basis 24/2's. Details will be published in next week's issue of the INFORMATION LETTER.

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C. A. Greenleaf, Assistant Director of the Washington Laboratory, has been appointed secretary of the N.C.A. Scientific Research Committee.

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The Government has worked out details of the liquidation of supply centers, camps, and facilities of the farm labor program (see page 374).

Corn Standards Preparations

Considerable work is planned during the 1947 corn canning season to amplify data needed in preparation for a public hearing on standards of identity, quality and fill-of-container for all types of canned corn. Much work was done in this direction during the 1946 canning season, but it became evident at the informal discussion before the Food Standards Committee (see INFORMATION LETTER for March 29, page 179) that not enough information had been obtained.

Throughout the 1947 season additional samples of whole kernel brine pack corn at the substandard level with respect to maturity—especially white varieties—will be obtained. Definite arrangements with agencies in the different canning areas have been made to obtain representative samples for these studies. It is hoped that a satisfactory number of samples at the substandard level can be obtained.

With reference to cream style corn, examination of the experimental packs and com- (see *Corn Standards Preparations*, page 373)

Proposed F & D Standards for Fruit With Rum Are Published

In the August 19 issue of the *Federal Register*, the Federal Security Administrator published proposed findings and regulations establishing separate standards for a newly identified product consisting of a standardized fruit and rum. This newly standardized product will have to be labeled with a generic name typified by "Peaches With Rum." The Administrator refused, however, to permit the addition of rum to fruit cocktail on the ground that this would destroy the blend of fruit flavor characteristic of that canned food. Text of findings and proposed regulations are shown on page 373.

Pacific Fisheries Conference to Consider Jap Treaty

The possible effects on the American fishing industry of any proposed Japanese Peace Treaty will be considered at a meeting in San Francisco September 8 and 9 under auspices of the Pacific Fisheries Conference, it is announced by Miller Freeman, Chairman. The various United States organizations of producers operating in the Pacific have been invited to send delegates. The session will open at a luncheon on September 8 at the Fairmont Hotel and continue throughout September 9.

On September 10 the Salt-Water Fish and Shellfish Problems Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Congressman Thor Tollefson, of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, will conduct a hearing, also in the Fairmont Hotel, to obtain the views and recommendations developed in the preceding 2-day sessions

Fisheries

of the Pacific Fisheries Conference.

In his announcement, Chairman Freeman has recommended that the various organizations caucus with other groups of producers in their respective regions to determine the position to be taken by the industry.

"If the views of their industry are to be given due weight and made effective in the final treaty," he said, "the people in our industry should seek now definitely to crystalize their ideas."

The National Canners Association will be represented at the Conference by Secretary Carlos Campbell and Charles R. Carry, Director of the Fishery Products Division.

Cured Fish Holdings

Holdings of cured fish on August 1, 1947, amounted to 27,083,779 pounds, as compared with 23,922,342 pounds on August 1 of last year, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior has reported. The following table shows the quantities of salted and smoked fish held in storage on August 1 of 1946 and 1947:

Cured Fish

	Aug. 1, 1947	Aug. 1, 1946
Salted fish:		
Herring, cured	16,282,864	14,147,650
Salmon, mild-cured	5,888,370	5,514,755
Unclassified salted fish	4,912,545	4,259,937
Total salted fish	27,083,779	23,922,342
Smoked fish	1,654,881	1,974,430

Implementation of Truman's Fishery Proclamation Halted

Progress toward establishment of conservation zones in Pacific and other waters, to protect salmon and other fisheries, has been suspended for the time being, Senator Warren G. Magnuson has been told by the State Department.

The Department advised Senator Magnuson of its "firm intention to resume attention to this highly important matter at the earliest possible opportunity."

It said that everything possible under present circumstances is being done to solve promptly and effectively the international problems of concern to the fishing industry.

State Department officials said it is believed that the "fisheries work has been so scheduled that there will be proper coverage of current problems of major significance to the fishing industry and that the Department can press forward on several of the most important long-range projects."

Senator Magnuson had asked early consideration of the establishment of conservation zones, implementing the President's proclamation, off the West coast of the United States and Alaska. He urged action on behalf of the important fisheries industry and cited suggestions that steps should be taken in anticipation of the pending Japanese treaty.

Frozen Fish Holdings Reported for U. S., Alaska, and Canada

Fresh frozen fishery products held in cold storage in the United States, Alaska, and Canada are summarized in the following report issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior:

U. S., Alaska, and Canadian Fresh Frozen Fish Holdings

Item	United States and Alaska			Canada	
	1947	1946	5-yr. average	1947	1946
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
January 1	152,803	140,208	109,525	38,575	27,730
February 1	127,381	115,398	87,411	32,486	19,387
March 1	97,939	99,051	67,387	26,861	16,762
April 1	78,242	84,265	51,185	24,292	17,123
May 1	70,202	75,318	47,156	20,900	15,537
June 1	79,733	84,725	58,594	26,744	22,309
July 1	90,158	97,806	77,149	.....	31,588
August 1	110,306	126,837	98,546	.....	38,269
September 1	.....	152,403	117,441	.....	45,426
October 1	.....	147,085	123,815	.....	44,996
November 1	.....	149,549	126,516	.....	44,321
December 1	.....	158,486	128,904	.....	42,822

Frozen and Cured Fish Stocks In Cold Storage Are Reported

Holdings of frozen and cured fish in cold storage on August 1, 1947, totaled 139,045,000 pounds, as compared with July 1, 1947, holdings of 117,192,000 pounds, and the July 1, 1946, stocks of 152,734,000 pounds, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior has reported. The following table lists, by varieties, the quantities of frozen and cured fish held in cold storage during the respective periods:

SPECIES	Aug. 1, 1947	July 1, 1947	Aug. 1, 1946
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Salt-water fish:			
Bait and animal food	3,042	4,061	2,502
Bluefish	88	88	118
Butterfish	139	80	458
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, whole	1,084	1,019	1,700
Croakers	2,424	1,925	850
Eels	154	160	147
Fillets (miscellaneous)	21,175	20,565	27,337
Flounders (including fillets)	2,075	1,878	3,032
Halibut	18,289	11,157	20,923
Herring, sea	995	1,350	2,019
Mackerel (Boston, including fillets)	7,094	6,108	4,569
Mullet	449	506	903
Sablefish (black cod)	3,242	3,538	4,211
Salmon (all species)	7,494	5,039	9,166
Scup (porgies)	895	887	946
Sea trout (weakfish, gray and spotted)	456	391	868
Shad and shad roe	412	419	728
Smelts (sea)	894	872	1,383
Swordfish	432	324	268
Whiting (including fillets)	13,530	6,935	11,718
Miscellaneous salt-water fish	12,138	7,169	12,104
Fresh-water fish:			
Bait and animal food	1,100	1,409	1,279
Blue pike and sauger (including fillets)	62	80	84
Catfish and bullheads	323	311	166
Chubs	318	122	640
Lake herring & cisco (including fillets)	485	443	1,732
Lake trout	320	324	497
Pickerel, jacks or yellow jacks	89	93	92
Sturgeon and spoonbill cat	228	214	270
Suckers	27	29	39
Tullibee	233	225	324
Yellow perch (including fillets)	175	157	96
Yellow pike (or walleye) (including fillets)	106	73	90
Whitefish	915	888	1,322
Miscellaneous fresh-water fish	1,081	1,012	1,119
Shellfish:			
Lobster tails (spiny lobster)	417	603	361
Scallops	1,367	1,337	1,345
Shrimp	3,953	4,367	7,032
Squid	1,702	1,783	1,944
Miscellaneous shellfish	1,814	2,217	2,455
Frozen fish, total	110,306	90,158	126,837
Cured fish, total	28,739	27,034	25,897
Total, all fish	139,045	117,192	152,734

Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following table, prepared from preliminary statistics compiled by the Fish and Wildlife Service, shows the pack of Alaska canned salmon, by regions, and varieties through August 9, 1947, as compared with a similar period in 1946:

Districts	Aug. 9, 1947	Aug. 10, 1946
	Cases	*Cases*
Western Alaska	1,407,664	694,464
Central Alaska	1,635,567	1,439,805
Southeastern Alaska	203,367	241,482
Total	3,246,598	2,375,751
Species		
King	54,115	31,611
Red	1,847,579	1,010,709
Pink	1,021,318	898,797
Chum	264,341	343,516
Coho	59,245	91,118
Total	3,246,598	2,375,751

Canned Food for Austria

Canned fish and evaporated milk were included in the shipments under the U. S. Foreign Relief Program for Austria during the period June through September, 1947, acording to an August 19 announcement by the Department of State. The value of shipments in this period amounted to approximately 43 million dollars in relief supplies for that country, of which approximately three-fourths was for food.

A breakdown of the items and the quantities of each item is as follows (in long tons):

Canned fish, 1,180; cereals, 186,000; soya flour, 2,000; horsemeat, 3,000; fats and oils, 9,000; pulses, 7,300; evaporated milk, 2,000; dried fruits, 2,000; seeds, 755; fatty acids for soap, 600; coal, 705,000; fertilizer, 80,000.

Carry to Visit Pacific Coast

Charles R. Carry, Director of the Association's Fishery Products Division, leaves August 26 to tour the fish canning areas along the Pacific Coast.

His itinerary includes visits to the San Diego, San Pedro, Monterey and San Francisco Bay areas in California; Astoria, Oregon and Seattle, Washington.

While in Southern California, Mr. Carry hopes to attend conferences between a committee of fish canners and representatives of the State Department, and while in San Francisco, with Secretary Carlos Campbell will attend the meetings of the Pacific Fisheries Conference on September 8 and 9, as well as the Tollefson Subcommittee on Salt-Water Fish and Shellfish Problems hearing on September 10.

FAO Report of World Fisheries

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United States has issued a fish review and report on the fisheries of about a dozen of the leading nations. The document was prepared by the FAO staff as one of a series designed to present background material for the third session of the FAO conference at Geneva, Switzerland, August 25. Copies may be obtained from FAO Information Service, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Home Economics

Recipe Book Demand Heavy

Numerous requests are being received by the Home Economics Division for the new recipe book "Tempting Recipes Using Canned Foods," from members of the Association, homemakers, and various leaders who are working with housewives.

Each day's mail brings requests from Home Service Directors asking for copies of the book to distribute to members of classes. Typical is this statement from a letter received this past week, "Will it be possible for us to get 200 copies of your new book 'Tempting Recipes Using Canned Foods' for one of our demonstrations, 'Minute Meals Straight From the Can'?"

The Home Service Departments of gas and electric companies conduct cooking schools and demonstrations for homemakers. These classes are made up of women who want to improve their cooking techniques and obtain late information about foods, food preparation, and the serving of meals.

The issuance of the new recipe book has given the canning industry and the Association another opportunity to cooperate with foods people who work with homemakers.

Personnel

Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii Elects Officers

At the recent annual meeting of the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, the following officers were elected for the fiscal year 1947-48:

President—Elvon Musick, Los Angeles; 1st Vice President—H. E. MacConaughey, Hawaiian Pineapple Company, San Francisco; 2nd Vice President—L. J. Taylor, Libby, McNeill & Libby, San Francisco; 3rd Vice President—R. G. Bell, Baldwin Packers, Ltd., Honolulu; 4th Vice President—Dr. E. C. Auchter, Pineapple Research Institute, Honolulu; Secretary—C. L. Queen, San Francisco; Treasurer—G. E. McDearmid, Libby McNeill & Libby, San Francisco.

Ball Directs Tuc Research

Dr. Olin Ball has been appointed Director of Research in Food Technology for both the United Company and the United Products Company of Westminster, Md.

Dr. Ball will direct Tuc-Tupco research laboratory work—currently specializing in the technical aspects of the production of Cremogenized cream style and whole kernel corns—the new canned corns which were recently introduced to the Industry.

Dr. Ball is a recognized authority in the field of food processing, and has pioneered many changes in commercial methods and improvements in the quality of processed foods. He was associated with the National Canners Association in 1919-22. During this time he developed the mathematical methods now used for calculation of processes for canned food—a contribution of fundamental importance in canning technology.

Fevold Appointed to QMC Post

Dr. Harry L. Fevold, formerly connected with the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Western Regional Laboratory at Albany, Calif., has been appointed Chief of the Product Development Division of the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute at Chicago, Ill. Dr. Fevold, previous to joining the USDA Laboratory staff, served as research chemist at the University of Wisconsin and was a member of the faculty at Harvard College.

Canned Food Statistics

Canned Lima Bean Stocks

August 1, 1947, carryover stocks of canned lima beans in canners' hands totaled 4,543 actual cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This is equivalent to about 4,500 cases, basis 24/2's and compares with the August 1, 1946, canner stocks of 4,000 cases basis 24/2's as reported by the Department of Commerce.

Stocks of canned lima beans on August 1, 1947, with comparisons, as compiled from reports of canners packing 98 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown in the following tables:

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Lima Beans (cases basis 24/2's)

	1945–46	1946–47
	Cases	*Cases*
Carry-in stocks, August 1	100,000	4,000
Pack	1,581,000	1,747,000
Total supply	1,681,000	1,751,000
Carryover stocks, August 1	4,000	4,500
Shipments, May, June and July	118,000	58,000
Shipments, August through July	1,677,000	1,746,500

Note: Canner stocks during 1945–46 season from Department of Commerce reports.

Carryover Stocks in Canners' Hands August 1, 1947

	24/2	6/10	Total
Maryland and Delaware	2,145	12	2,157
Other Eastern States	152	..	152
Western States	2,234	..	2,234
Total U. S.	4,531	12	4,543

Retail Grocery Sales Still Higher Over Last Year

June, 1947, retail grocery sales were estimated at $1,770 million by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce. This represents a decrease from May sales of $1,942 million but is substantially greater than June, 1946, sales of $1,452 million. Dollar volume of retail grocery sales for the first six months of the year totaled $10,649 million. This represents an increase of 26 percent over the first half of 1946 and is about one billion dollars greater than sales for the entire year, 1941.

Chain store sales accounted for 38 percent of the six months total compared with 34 percent during the corresponding months of 1946. In the first half of 1939 chain stores represented 37 percent of the total. Based on a sample of stores reporting to the Bureau of the Census, June sales of independent stores were 8 percent less than in May, 1947, and 9 percent greater than those for June, 1946.

June, 1947, sales of grocery wholesalers were estimated at $711 million —an increase of 9 percent from May and 12 percent from June, 1946. Inventories held by grocery wholesalers the end of June, based on a sample of 528 firms reporting, were 5 percent smaller than at the end of May but 42 percent larger than on the corresponding date a year earlier.

Frozen Food Container Sizes

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is now obtaining monthly reports of cold storage holdings of certain frozen fruits and vegetables by container size. The frozen commodities covered by this report are peaches, raspberries, strawberries, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, and spinach. The reporting of holdings by container size is on a voluntary basis by warehousemen and for the first report usable returns were received from two-thirds of the warehouses surveyed.

A summary of August 1, 1947, cold storage holdings of certain fruits and vegetables in containers of one pound or less and over one pound as reported by the USDA is given below:

Commodity	Percent of total stocks reported by size	Percent of stocks reported by container sizes in packages of: 1 lb. or less	Over 1 lb.
FRUITS	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Peaches	56	35	65
Raspberries	55	13	87
Strawberries	58	29	71
VEGETABLES			
Asparagus	43	78	22
Beans, lima	49	37	63
Beans, snap	47	48	52
Corn, sweet	55	64	36
Peas, green	50	61	39
Spinach	44	73	27

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended August 16 totaled 285 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 1 percent above the 280 million pounds produced during the preceding week and 15 percent above the 247 million pounds recorded for the corresponding week of last year.

Meat Canning During July Drops from 1946 Average

The quantity of meat used in canned meat and meat food products processed under Federal inspection in July, 1947, totaled 93 million pounds compared with 108 million in July of last year, according to information supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The totals for the first seven months of this year are 826 million pounds compared with 1,028 million for the corresponding months of 1946.

The quantity of meat used in canning under Federal inspection for July, 1947, with comparisons, is shown below:

	July		Jan.-July	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Beef	8,541	9,184	80,511	62,030
Pork	59,285	36,500	435,758	248,265
Sausage	3,422	7,797	40,556	57,077
Soup	8,676	14,688	227,839	268,410
Other	28,059	25,312	243,130	189,822
Total	107,983	93,481	1,027,794	825,604

Cranberry Production

Cranberry production for 1947 is forecast at 770,900 barrels by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prospects are favorable this year in all producing areas, although not up to the very large 1946 crops in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin. The 1946 crop was 857,100 barrels, and the 1936-45 average was 638,830 barrels. The following table shows the USDA estimates for 1947 by states compared with 1946:

State	1946	1947
	Barrels	*Barrels*
Massachusetts	553,000	505,000
New Jersey	101,000	93,000
Wisconsin	145,000	112,000
Washington	42,000	42,900
Oregon	16,100	18,000
States	857,100	770,900

Census Bureau Releases Data on Food Exports and Imports

Exports and imports of canned foods by commodities for June, 1946, and June, 1947, and cumulative for the period January through June, 1946, and for the same six months of this year, are shown on the following page. This information was compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics from the foreign trade figures of the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Latest Canned Food Export and Import Statistics, with Comparisons

	June, 1946		June, 1947		Jan.-June, 1946		Jan.-June, 1947	
	Pounds	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*
Exports								
Meats, total	84,649,363	$31,021,342	3,954,627	$1,502,600	598,624,865	$172,922,638	30,698,074	$11,835,930
Beef, corned, etc.	17,305,263	5,404,522	1,659,037	579,490	111,988,712	30,898,831	5,847,104	2,101,433
Tushonka	17,208,051	7,137,450	360	148	51,094,136	20,626,607	4,312,222	1,791,831
Pork	8,010,037	2,461,605	855,015	397,871	52,462,629	17,863,962	10,503,638	4,687,068
Sausage, bologna, franks, etc.	3,349,143	1,084,284	538,501	245,738	42,434,289	13,813,031	4,875,187	1,856,567
Other meat	38,776,869	14,933,481	901,624	279,353	340,645,099	89,720,207	5,059,923	1,399,031
Vegetables, total	7,676,849	1,147,661	9,260,991	1,769,966	121,032,714	9,558,569	59,634,799	9,221,723
Asparagus	852,533	225,610	846,296	168,707	2,649,886	656,131	4,583,617	1,117,326
Beans, baked and with pork	746,999	83,454	656,870	78,452	5,163,148	600,558	5,677,597	685,393
Corn	642,875	69,025	393,024	39,183	2,926,556	319,395	2,863,692	348,310
Peas	947,359	94,602	1,900,881	155,651	7,934,720	839,774	6,876,652	665,239
Soups	1,170,488	189,087	1,019,168	235,611	6,343,648	1,574,050	7,209,609	1,308,266
Tomatoes	.....	.....	206,675	24,680	.....	.....	978,600	126,195
Tomato paste and puree	202,061	26,399	1,095,539	153,724	3,150,975	406,536	10,510,163	1,552,689
Tomato juice	300,082	24,117	1,504,134	622,571	68,201,076	2,102,562	4,139,140	845,779
Catsup, etc.	519,647	85,902	371,203	67,976	4,529,439	784,467	4,457,593	887,446
Other vegetables and juices	2,293,905	349,465	1,267,201	223,411	20,133,266	2,273,096	12,338,136	1,685,080
Condensed milk	5,666,008	882,877	8,561,808	1,693,852	56,953,583	9,575,869	41,264,020	7,933,567
Evaporated milk	38,759,927	4,525,850	42,862,428	5,605,061	529,339,558	62,142,381	183,419,820	25,726,223
Fish:								
Salmon	1,397,976	338,382	1,829,369	834,661	47,043,797	11,644,264	48,078,578	13,372,851
Sardines	8,149,432	1,000,506	2,346,556	626,567	57,425,048	9,151,832	45,872,935	7,335,167
Cod, haddock, lake, pollock, cusk	5,541	1,270	1,395,902	249,097	6,939	1,618	10,829,133	1,462,297
Herring	171,678	30,540	6,570	2,423	1,844,266	285,356	1,302,266	159,731
Other fish, except shellfish	579,952	94,771	887,684	207,910	9,377,274	1,417,598	9,272,623	1,861,777
Shellfish:								
Shrimp	1,717	1,062	253,005	249,180	10,650	6,434	1,324,227	1,247,103
Other shellfish	12,760,470	1,830,186	535,744	280,412	15,905,054	2,399,481	8,198,892	1,924,270
Fruits, total	17,374,171	2,300,182	7,036,987	975,258	62,946,729	8,285,546	153,271,325	20,310,016
Grapefruit	19,160	3,496	104,075	10,093	95,426	18,336	42,932,966	4,347,021
Berries	7,227	1,669	102,774	27,524	328,589	51,969	399,316	90,478
Apples and sauce	70,555	8,852	538,637	57,398	471,552	65,253	1,783,740	224,089
Grapes	.....	.....	.....	.....	538	95	.....	.....
Apricots	1,342,586	166,540	1,964,506	226,379	14,867,207	1,888,987	21,659,453	2,549,110
Cherries	227,096	44,343	58,558	13,756	772,910	144,097	688,958	175,136
Prunes and plums	301,008	28,760	327,467	28,725	779,173	84,914	5,140,842	579,283
Peaches	2,601,080	299,194	1,947,926	256,221	11,693,498	1,394,807	35,289,692	4,460,904
Pears	392,739	57,890	549,457	100,984	4,969,519	729,520	14,428,896	2,528,959
Pineapple	3,668,351	455,991	717,191	127,214	12,754,592	1,579,284	10,779,230	1,778,201
Fruit salad and cocktail	8,675,248	1,221,322	557,758	99,281	14,738,060	2,144,405	18,258,668	3,236,815
Other fruits	69,121	12,215	168,638	27,683	1,475,665	183,879	1,909,564	340,020
Fruit juices* (in gallons):								
Pineapple	54,896	43,457	41,800	43,823	459,824	360,165	468,750	425,147
Grapefruit	40,737	46,679	331,362	164,651	5,505,261	2,176,551	3,053,063	1,381,973
Orange	80,709	133,718	616,831	790,709	2,601,827	1,717,642	3,043,069	3,956,964
Other fruit juices	132,121	161,702	427,174	291,671	2,090,509	1,782,701	2,942,544	2,202,959
Imports								
Meat:								
Beef	12,660	2,163	.....	.....	229,040	53,704	986,389	285,067
Other meats	983	1,048	293	118	132,190	40,991	29,455	5,569
Milk, condensed and evaporated	2,178	147	.....	.....	632,107	58,353	832	120
Fish:								
Packed in oil:								
Sardines	2,555,042	685,228	630,258	219,709	12,585,146	4,588,321	8,337,697	3,154,797
Anchovies	455,213	322,031	64,557	48,322	2,322,060	1,756,055	249,500	182,824
Other fish in oil	289,378	132,396	297,178	171,679	3,003,928	1,274,833	3,899,813	2,020,753
Other fish not in oil	623,566	171,407	649,798	173,089	3,090,765	931,086	5,272,448	1,264,224
Shellfish:								
Clams and oysters	4,360	3,526	7,299	6,493	173,579	105,015	71,438	70,867
Lobsters	603,918	928,567	136,866	159,549	870,259	1,213,263	262,991	301,830
Vegetables:								
Pimientos	924,935	353,282	10,500	4,501	2,715,210	1,042,653	66,179	22,484
Tomatoes	432,475	22,199	535,900	52,882	447,729	23,122	3,957,142	472,559
Tomato paste and sauce	.....	.....	7,595	1,932	4,000	803	204,915	39,894
Other vegetables	446,271	26,545	11,511	2,655	703,049	70,914	115,499	25,564
Fruit:								
Pineapple, dutiable	5,192,998	713,617	6,686,787	856,517	10,742,573	1,536,735	17,067,885	2,285,735

(*) Including concentrates.

FROZEN FOOD HOLDINGS

Volume of Fruits and Vegetables in Cold Storage at Higher Figure than 1946

Stocks of frozen fruits in cold storage of August 1, 1947, totaled 386 million pounds, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This compares with 332 million pounds in cold storage a month earlier and 397 million pounds on August 1, 1946. The net increase in stocks during July, 1947, was 54 million pounds compared with 99 million pounds for July, 1946, and the average July increase of 73 million.

Frozen vegetable stocks in cold storage totaled 301 million pounds on August 1, 1947, compared with 252 million on June 1 and 229 million pounds on August 1, 1946. Stocks of frozen vegetables increased by 49 million pounds during July, 1947, compared with 53 million for July, 1946, and the average net July increase of 34 million pounds.

Frozen fruit and vegetable stocks by commodities for August 1, 1947, with comparisons, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, are shown below:

	Aug. 1, 1947	July 1, 1947	Aug. 1 1946
FROZEN FRUITS	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Apples	34,527	40,944	34,183
Apricots	22,083	17,593	32,035
Blackberries	13,250	11,809	14,331
Blueberries	7,280	8,495	8,402
Cherries	59,717	26,018	64,592
Grapes	4,767	5,310	6,584
Peaches	32,649	35,455	35,804
Plums and prunes	10,291	11,438	10,698
Raspberries	33,245	17,267	24,797
Strawberries	79,629	74,179	68,145
Young, Logan, Boysen, etc.	17,710	12,792	16,029
Fruit juices and purees	21,780	21,431	21,706
All other fruits	49,206	49,614	50,331
Total	386,134	332,345	396,637
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus	18,973	21,292	22,809
Beans, lima	6,249	7,803	2,948
Beans, snap	11,343	9,943	8,713
Broccoli	11,173	13,623	12,875
Brussels sprouts	5,096	5,320	2,677
Cauliflower	6,595	7,396	4,535
Corn, sweet	15,567	18,188	5,718
Peas, green	154,127	88,249	106,613
Pumpkin and squash	8,469	7,970	4,404
Spinach	23,268	25,334	26,544
All other vegetables	40,068	46,569	31,351
Total	300,928	251,087	229,187

1947 Sweet Corn Acreage for Canning with Comparisons

Sweet corn planted for canning in 1947 totaled 500,310 acres or slightly less than the 1946 planted acreage of 504,292 acres, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. The figures include the acreage of sweet corn planted for canning and do not include acreage planted for freezing, brining, or other forms of processing.

The following table shows the 1947 acreage of sweet corn planted for canning by States and varieties together with total 1946 and 1947 acreages:

1947 Acreage by Varieties

	Evergreen	Narrow Grain	Country Gent.	Crosby	Total White	Total Yellow	1947 Total	1946 Total
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Me., Vt., & N. H.	.....	.....	.....	437	437	12,066	12,503	13,370
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,216	19,216	21,886
Maryland	4,884	1,155	4,768	671	11,478	26,904	38,382	42,004
Delaware	500	.....	.....	.....	500	4,045	4,545	4,284
Penna.	550	1,483	3,478	367	5,878	10,892	16,770	13,526
Ohio	1,937	2,639	1,900	300	6,776	15,646	22,422	21,656
Indiana	1,537	45	19,586	500	21,668	17,337	39,005	34,270
Illinois	275	.....	25,755	5,930	31,960	44,719	76,679	76,243
Wisc.	1,528	.....	475	1,455	3,458	104,634	108,092	115,044
Minn.	.....	.....	12	447	459	83,871	84,330	81,675
Iowa & Nebr.	3,650	12,187	200	2,545	18,582	25,866	44,448	50,168
Other States	2,300	900	203	485	3,888	30,030	33,918	30,166
Total	17,161	18,409	56,377	13,137	105,084	395,226	500,310	504,292

August 1 Carryover Stocks of Canned Sweet Corn

Carryover stocks of canned sweet corn in canners' hands, August 1, 1947, totaled 272,039 actual cases, equivalent to 266,000 cases basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with July 1 stocks of 797,000 cases basis 24/2's and the August 1, 1946, carryover of 100,000 cases.

Shipments by canners for the 1946-47 marketing season totaled 29,515,000 cases basis 24/2's or seven percent more than those for the 1945-46 season of 27,487,000 cases.

August 1, 1947, stocks of canned sweet corn in canners' hands with comparisons, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 87 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown below:

Supply, Stocks and Shipments

	1945-46	1946-47
	Cases	*Cases*
Civilian carryover stocks, August 1	100,000	100,000
Pack	28,237,000	30,951,000
Total supply	28,337,000	31,051,000
Government purchases	750,000	•1,270,000
Civilian supply	27,587,000	29,781,000
Civilian stocks, Aug. 1	100,000	266,000
Shipments during July	280,000	531,000
Shipments, Aug. 1-Aug. 1	27,487,000	29,515,000

• Announced government procurement.

Stocks and Shipments by Areas (Actual Cases)

	Total civilian stocks July 1, 1947	Total civilian stocks Aug. 1, 1947	Civilian shipmts July, 1947
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*
Eastern States:			
Cream style—			
White	5,891	560	5,331
Golden	114,928	29,928	85,000
Whole grain—			
Golden	56,800	10,407	46,393
White	2,916	.....	2,916
Total	180,535	40,895	139,640
Western States:			
Cream style—			
White	60,984	2,923	58,061
Golden	393,531	166,995	226,536
Whole grain—			
Golden	182,999	60,693	122,306
White	5,665	533	5,132
Total	643,179	231,144	412,035
Total U. S.	823,714	272,039	551,675

Sugar Deliveries Increase

Deliveries of sugar for U. S. consumers by primary distributors for the seven months, January through July, 1947, totaled 4,127,062 tons or 27 percent more than deliveries of 3,248,847 tons during the corresponding months of 1946, according to preliminary statistics issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Standards

CORN STANDARDS PREPARATIONS

(Concluded from page 367)

mercial samples obtained last year will be completed. No further experimental packs are planned. Additional information on fill-of-container of whole kernel corn, both brine pack and vacuum pack is needed. Studies will be carried on by the Laboratory in different canning factories. Information obtained by this procedure will be compared with data on fill-of-container from regular commercial canning operations.

The Laboratory is anxious that the record be as complete as possible. Any new style of pack or manufacturing operation should be brought to its attention so that the description of commercial canning operations may be complete.

TEXT OF PROPOSED STANDARDS FOR FRUIT WITH RUM

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

It is proposed that by virtue of the authority vested in the Federal Security Administrator by the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Secs. 401, 701; 52 Stat. 1046, 1055; 21 U. S. C. 341, 371); and upon the basis of substantial evidence of record at the public hearing held pursuant to notice issued on March 26, 1947, the following order be made:

Findings of fact. 1. Rum is an alcoholic beverage distilled from fermented cane juice or molasses. It varies in its content of alcohol from 80 proof to 190 proof. Its flavoring properties are due to congeneric substances, and rums vary greatly in their content of such substances. Rums sold for culinary use are usually of about 150 proof.

2. If rum is used as a flavoring or seasoning ingredient in canned peaches, canned apricots, canned pears, canned cherries, and canned fruit cocktail, it effects changes in the taste of such foods, in the uses for which consumers consider them suitable, and increases their cost in proportion to the amount of rum used.

3. Approximately one fluid ounce of rum per pound of each finished food is required to give a characteristic taste of rum to canned peaches, canned pears, canned apricots, canned cherries, and canned fruit cocktail.

4. When one fluid ounce of rum of approximately 150 proof is added per pound to canned peaches, canned apricots, canned pears, canned cherries, and canned fruit cocktail, the alcoholic content by weight of each of these foods is brought to about 4 percent, and their character is so changed that consumers generally would consider them foods distinctly different from canned peaches, canned apricots, canned pears, canned cherries, canned fruit cocktail, even if the labels of each such food carry the explanatory designation "Seasoned with Rum." Due to variations in alcoholic content of rum used for flavoring and to other causes, the alcoholic content of such foods may vary from 3 percent to 5 percent by weight.

5. There has been no commercial production of canned peaches, canned apricots, canned cherries, canned pears, and canned fruit cocktail, containing added rum in approximately the proportion of one fluid ounce of rum per pound of such fruits, but experiments recently made indicate that desirable foods can be produced by adding rum during the process of canning to peaches, apricots, pears, and cherries. However, the addition of rum to canned fruit cocktail in the stated proportions destroys the blended fruit flavor characteristic which is expected by consumers of this food.

6. Definitions and standards of identity for canned peaches, canned apricots, canned pears, and canned cherries which contain approximately one fluid ounce of rum per pound of finished fruit are necessary to enable the consumer to differentiate between such foods, respectively, and canned peaches, canned apricots, canned pears, and canned cherries which do not contain rum; but the expectancy of consumers of fruit cocktail would be defeated if a food containing the fruit ingredients of canned fruit cocktail with rum added in the stated proportions were to be made the subject of a separate definition and standard of identity under a designation which included the term "fruit cocktail".

7. Reasonably accurate and descriptive names which will enable the consumer to distinguish the food with rum from the ordinary canned foods of corresponding names are: "Peaches with Rum", "Apricots with Rum", "Pears with Rum", "Cherries with Rum".

8. A limit on the maximum amount of rum which may be used in these foods is necessary in order that such foods may not be made distinctly alcoholic in character, while a minimum amount must be prescribed so that enough rum is used to justify the name. Limits for these purposes can be fixed satisfactorily based on the alcoholic content of the foods. A lower limit of 3 percent alcohol by weight and an upper limit of 5 percent alcohol by weight will reasonably accomplish these purposes.

9. The requirements of the definitions and standards of identity for canned peaches § 27.0, canned apricots § 27.10, canned pears § 27.20, and canned cherries § 27.30 are properly and reasonably applicable to canned peaches with rum, canned apricots with rum, canned pears with rum, and canned cherries with rum, respectively. The requirements as to densities of packing media based on measurements with the Brix hydrometer should not be changed to compensate for the effect on density caused by the presence of rum.

Based on the foregoing findings of fact it is concluded:

(a) That it would not promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to amend the definition and standard of identity for canned peaches, canned apricots, canned pears and canned cherries and canned fruit cocktail to make rum an optional ingredient.

(b) That it would not promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to adopt a definition and standard of identity for fruit cocktail with rum added.

(c) That it would promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to adopt definitions and standards of identity for the foods "Canned Peaches with Rum", "Canned Apricots with Rum", "Canned Pears with Rum", and "Canned Cherries with Rum", as hereinafter set forth.

§ 27.3 *Canned peaches with rum; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.* Canned peaches with rum conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for canned peaches by § 27.0, except that it contains added rum in such amount that its alcoholic content is more than 3 percent but less than 5 percent by weight.

§ 27.13 *Canned apricots with rum; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.* Canned apricots with rum conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for canned apricots by § 27.10, except that it contains added rum in such amount that its alcoholic content is more than 3 percent but less than 5 percent by weight.

§ 27.23 *Canned pears with rum; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.* Canned pears with rum

conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for canned pears by § 27.20, except that it contains added rum in such amount that its alcoholic content is more than 3 percent but less than 5 percent by weight.

§ 27.33 *Canned cherries with rum; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.* Canned cherries with rum conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for canned cherries by § 27.30, except that it contains added rum in such amount that its alcoholic content is more than 3 percent but less than 5 percent by weight.

Any interested person whose appearance was filed at the hearing may, within 20 days from the date of publication of this proposed order in the FEDERAL REGISTER, file with the Hearing Clerk of the Federal Security Agency, Office of the General Counsel, Room 3255 Federal Security Building, 4th Street and Independence Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C., written exceptions thereto. Exceptions shall point out with particularity the alleged errors in the proposed order, and shall contain specific references to the pages of the transcript of the testimony or to the exhibits on which each exception is based. Such exceptions may be accompanied with a memorandum or brief in support thereof. Exceptions and accompanying memoranda or briefs should be submitted in quintuplicate.

MAURICE COLLINS,
Acting Administrator.

Fresh Citrus Fruit Grades

U. S. Department of Agriculture is considering an amendment to the U. S. standards for citrus fruits in order to provide for a standard for internal quality of common sweet oranges.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments for consideration in connection with the proposed standards shall file the same in quadruplicate with the Hearing Clerk, Room 0308, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than 5:30 p.m., E.S.T., September 1.

Labor

Liquidation Program for Farm Labor Camps Announced

Formulation of a program to liquidate Government operation of supply centers, camps, and facilities of the farm labor program has been announced by the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This action is in accordance with the Farmer's Home Administration Act of 1946 and the recent passage of Public Law No. 298.

Public Law No. 298 requires that first consideration in disposing of these properties must be given to their continued use as housing for agricultural workers. To meet this purpose, public or semi-public agencies, or non-profit associations of farmers in a community have a prior purchase right.

Authority to dispose of the camps continues until June 30, 1949. This is to provide adequate time for interested eligible agencies to arrange for authorizations and funds for purchase and operation of the camps.

All operations by the Federal Government must be discontinued after January 30, 1948. Under the law, operation of any camp after that date may be continued only under contractual arrangements relieving the Federal Government of financial responsibility in connection with the camp's operation. Any camp for which no arrangement to operate has been made by January 30, 1948, will be liquidated immediately by sale to the highest bidder. In order to accomplish liquidation as required, it will be necessary that occupants leave those camps for which no agreement has been made prior to January 30, 1948.

Department officials point out, however, that lack of funds will not permit Federal operation of these camps under the farm labor program later than September 30, 1947. Several non-profit grower organizations already have indicated interest in obtaining the properties and up to the present time 23 agreements have been negotiated permitting such organizations to continue operation of these camps after September 30.

Most labor camps have been in operation for housing migratory or seasonal farm labor for a number of years. Some of them have been in existence since 1935 when the Resettlement Administration first began operation of permanent labor camps for migratory labor. Some were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Many mobile camps were assembled during the war to aid the wartime agricultural production program.

There are two types of camps—permanent and temporary. The permanent camps, numbering 54, are situated on government-owned land. They have a total capacity for housing 48,600 persons. There are 71 temporary camps with a capacity of 20,435 persons. These camps are located on leased land with improvements owned by the Government and only operate during harvest periods.

In June, 1947, there were 40,000 domestic workers and their families and 5,000 foreign workers housed in permanent and temporary facilities.

Raw Products

Canadian Apple Crop Low

Early prospects indicate a crop of about 16 million bushels of apples in Canada in 1947 as compared with the final 1946 estimate of 19.3 million bushels, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture. British Columbia is expected to produce about 7.7 million bushels as compared with 9.9 million in 1946; Nova Scotia 4.2 million against 6 million and Ontario 2.9 million this year compared with 2 million last season. In 1946 Quebec produced 1 million bushels and New Brunswick 330,000.

The 1946 Canadian apple crop of 19,282,000 bushels compares with the previous record of 17,829,000 bushels produced in 1944. Of the total marketings of 19,282,000 bushels, 7,887,000 bushels were sold for domestic fresh use, 5,409,000 bushels were processed in Canada and 5,986,000 bushels were exported, the report states.

The United Kingdom received 4.5 million or 75 percent of the total exports of 6 million bushels. Exports to the United States totaled one million bushels, all but 7,500 of the latter originating in British Columbia. About 60 percent of the Canadian exports to the United States were packed apples for fresh use distributed in 33 States, the remaining 40 percent bulk apples for processing in Washington, Oregon, and California. In turn, the apple industry of the United States exported to Canada about 355,000 bushels between July 1, 1946 and May 31, 1947.

Cuban Citrus Fruit Crops

Prospects are good for the early grapefruit crop of the Isle of Pines, Cuba, the U. S. Department of Commerce stated this week. About 120,000 crates, or the equivalent of about 9,000,000 grapefruit, will be produced, according to preliminary estimates. In addition, from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 grapefruit probably will be harvested in Cuba proper.

Approximately 70,000 crates of Isle of Pines grapefruit are expected to be available for shipment to the United States beginning August 15, as compared with 46,000 crates shipped last season.

DDT Residue Problems on Fruits and Vegetables

Two Circulars of Information have been published recently by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station on "DDT Residue Problems," one on apples and pears and the other on vegetables. Chemical analyses have been made during the past several seasons by the Chemistry Division of the Experiment Station to determine the amount of DDT residues that remain on various food crops after dust or spray treatment for the control of various insects. The author points out that these analyses may serve as a guide to safe DDT applications in order to avoid residue deposits in excess of 7 p.p.m. The author stresses that DDT residues are much less poisonous to humans than those from such insecticides as the arsenicals, fluorides, and nicotines.

Tables are presented which show in detail the residue from treatment with different DDT formulations and also for different time intervals between application of the insecticide and harvest for asparagus, beans, broccoli, corn, peas, pea vines, tomatoes, strawberries, pears, apples, peaches.

Canners interested in the details of these investigations may obtain copies of Circular of Information No. 412 and 413 from the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station at Corvallis, Oregon.

Cuban Sugar Production Sets New Record—44% Above 1946

Cuba is just finishing the harvest of the largest sugar crop on record, according to a report issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. With two mills still grinding, the total output of sugar for the 1946-47 campaign is estimated at 6,450,000 short tons (raw value) or about 10 percent more than the previous record crops of 1925 and 1929, and 44 percent more than the 1946 crop.

This large crop was produced from a total of 2,730,000 acres (cut), an 8 percent increase over the previous year. Excellent weather contributed to a high yield of cane which averaged 19.1 tons per acre, compared with 14.65 tons in 1946 and a 1936-45 average of 16.9 tons.

The production of blackstrap molasses, a byproduct of sugar production, is expected to total 300 million gallons, compared with 233 million in 1946.

With a large portion of the output of both sugar and molasses sold under contract to the United States, the return expected is 700 million dollars, or 60 per cent more than in 1946.

Foreign Trade

Cuban Vegetable Exports Drop

Exports of fresh vegetables from Cuba to United States markets for the past season, November, 1946, through June, 1947, totaled 36.1 million pounds, 9 percent below the 1945-46 season total and 57 percent less than the 3-year (1939-41) the average, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. Tomatoes, which accounted for 73 percent of the 1946-47 shipments, were 23 percent less than in 1945-46 and 55 percent less than the average of 58.7 million pounds of tomatoes exported to the United States during the 3 years 1939-41.

Shipments to the United States of other vegetables during the past season were as follows: Cucumbers 3,185,000 pounds, frozen lima beans 2,164,000, eggplant 1,632,000, peppers 1,582,000 and okra 537,000 pounds.

Tin Allocations Announced

The Combined Tin Committee announced August 21 a new interim allocation of tin metal for the second half of 1947 amounting to 15,710 long tons, which is in addition to a first interim allocation of 11,331 tons announced on July 8.

Together these total 27,041 tons and represent nearly all the tin that can be expected to be available during the remainder of 1947. Although the Committee may be able to allocate small additional quantities later in the year, the present allocations will have to cover to a substantial degree the needs for the consumer-countries for this period. The allocations to individual countries are shown below:

Country	Interim allocation	New allocation	Total allocation
	Tons	*Tons*	*Tons*
Australia	103	172	275
Austria	22	75	97
Canada	300	700	1,000
Czechoslovakia	161	347	508
Denmark	119	46	165
Finland	35	15	50
France	1,515	2,600	4,115
Hungary	.....	203	203
India	525	2,738	3,263
New Zealand	42	125	167
Norway	90	51	141
Poland	239	2	241
Sweden	293	200	493
Switzerland	225	297	522
Turkey	90	96	186
United States	6,750	7,907	14,657
Uruguay	25	16	41
Others	[1] 797	[2] 120	917
	11,331	15,710	27,041

[1] To countries not receiving an interim allocation on August 21st.

[2] For small allotments to miscellaneous Latin American and Middle East countries which do not submit requirements directly to the Committee.

Meetings

Distribution Conference

The Annual Boston Conference on Distribution, sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, will discuss increasing costs and foreign relations at its two-day session announced for October 20 and 21 at Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass. Among speakers scheduled for the meetings are:

Assistant Secretary of State Norman Armour; Clair Wilcox, director of the State Department's Office of International Trade Policy; President James B. Conant of Harvard University; Ken R. Dyke, vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company; Alger Hiss, president of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace; Jack I. Strauss, president, R. H. Macy & Co.; Leo Cherne, Research Institute of America; Professors S. S. Slichter and Malcolm P. McNair of the Harvard faculty; Marvin Bower, McKinsey & Company; James D. Wise, president, Bigelow Sanford Carpet Co.; Paul Barkmeier, Marshall Field & Company; George Fry, George Fry & Associates; J. J. Nance, president, Hotpoint, Inc.; Rilea Doe, vice-president, Safeway Stores, Inc.; Clive Planta, Fisheries Council of Canada; Charles E. Jackson, National Fisheries Institute, Inc., and Adolph Ullman, president, Northeastern Distributors, Inc.

Forthcoming Meetings

September 2-4—American Meat Institute, Annual Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

October 6-7—Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, 15th Annual Meeting, Hotel Sheraton, Springfield, Mass.

October 9, 10, 11—Florida Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Florida.

October 20-21—Boston Conference on Distribution, Annual, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.

October 23-24—National Pickle Packers Association, Fall Meeting, Continental Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

November 6-7—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Connor Hotel, Joplin, Mo.

November 10-11—Wisconsin Canners Association, 43rd Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee.

November 10-12—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 39th Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

November 17-18—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 33rd Annual Meeting, Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.

November 20-21—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Convention, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

November 20-21—Indiana Canners Association, Fall Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

December 3-5—Georgia Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Sheridan Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

December 9-10—Ohio Canners Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

December 11-12—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 62nd Annual Meeting, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

January 7-9—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

January 13-17—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 16-17—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, New York, N. Y.

January 18-23—National Canners Association, Annual Convention, The Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 18-23—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

March 15-18—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, Chicago, Ill.

Tomato Stocks Report

August 1, 1947, carryover stocks of canned tomato juice, tomato juice cocktail and mixtures containing 70 or more percent tomato juice in canners' hands totaled 4,220,838 actual cases equivalent to 4,844,000 cases basis 24/2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with July 1, 1947, stocks of 5,778,000 cases basis 24/2's and August 1, 1946, carryover stocks of 500,000 standard cases.

Shipments of canned tomato juice out of canners' hands for the 1946-47 marketing season totaled 30,432,000 cases basis 24/2's or about 9 percent more than those for the 1945-46 season of 27,909,000 cases. Details will be reported in next week's LETTER.

August 15 Field Corn Report Issued by U. S. Crop Board

The 1947 corn crop is estimated at 2,437 million bushels as of August 15 in the special mid-month report of the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is a drop of 223 million bushels in prospective production since August 1. Such a production would be 202 million bushels below average and the smallest since 1936. Dry, hot weather throughout the Corn Belt caused the decline.

The heat wave starting in late July in the Corn Belt has, with the exception of a few days, continued up to August 21. Very few areas in the Belt received any rain until the end of the second week in August, and these were local except in Ohio and parts of Indiana. Iowa and Illinois and South Dakota especially are still very dry, the report states.

The hot, dry weather came at a time when the corn was in the critical silking stage the report states.

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